

Scale 1:31680

ELIZABETH CITY SHIRE 1634, NEW NORFOLK COUNTY 1636, UPPER NORFOLK COUNTY 1637, NANSEMOND COUNTY 1642.

"The East side of Nansemond River from the present levee downwards to the mouth of the said river still be called the East Parish" Lewis of Virginia March 1642-3 18<sup>th</sup> Charles I. In spite of this it continued to be officially designated the Lower Parish until "Saturday July 20, 1742.

<sup>10</sup> The upper county of New North: to begin at the aforesaid plantation of Rich: Hayes and from thence into the woods southerly as aforesaid, and by the mayne river, from thence to extend downe by the mayne river into the creeke near into the plantation of Francis Bullock being the first creeke to the westward of Crayke floyle, including the plantation of the said Francis Bullock, and no waies franchising upon the western branch of Elizabeth River, nor the creeks thereof which do belong to the county of the Lower North: Laws of Virginia, March 1642-3. 18<sup>th</sup> Charles I.

The streams shown are restricted to those known to have been in existence and bear the names by which they were known. Many of them have partially or completely dried up — and some have been entirely obliterated, though their former location has sometimes been determined by later surveys of property which originally bounded upon them.

The roads, shown by the double lines, bear the names by which they were referred to in grants bounded upon them and the dates in which they are thus proved to have been in existence. They extended further than shown but have not

The shore line shown is, with one exception, substantially the same as today, there having been relatively little change in the position of the bank of the lower reaches of the stream. The most part south of Campfield Island, the probable dredging area placed from the bar at the mouth of the western branch but retaining works were built to correct this before 1920 with the result that the east bank has built up again. The shore line has been drawn to show where the bank appears to have been during the period covered. It cannot be considered as more than approximately correct, but it does show the general position of the bank and the closeness of the relationship of the neighbouring gulfs and the probable stream flow. The channel is virtually unchanged.

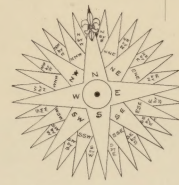
The grants shown were based on surveys for clearance and drainage, plotted to show the scale in many cases, adjusted for error, and corrected in accordance with current laws and in quarter sections. Few determinate ones have been checked in the field against comparatively recent surveys and conveyances. Many grants, known to have been made, are not shown for the reason that proper grants were made to the same parties, and the same lands were sold to the same parties. It is difficult before the Patent Book records began in 1823, some were made when the Patent Books were transcribed in 1853-1854 some were mutilated beyond deciphering. Other grants made were those in which the surveys failed to close (even when the survey was correct), or the parties were not the same, or the lands were not to be regarded, or which for any other reason could not be verified.

TOPOGRAPHY: Based, except as noted above, upon Records of the U.S. Geological Survey in the National Archives; surveys (1942 & 1944) of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Soil Survey of Nansemond County, Va.; and the John Wood (1820) and John Tyler (1820) maps in the Virginia State Archives.

GRANTS: Based upon surveyor's descriptions in the Patent Books in the Virginia State Land Office; Original records of Inquisitions and Escheats in the State Archives; Photostats of originals in the Library of Congress; and Colonial Papers (originals) in the State Archives.

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SCALE OF POLES

SCALE OF MILES

320 POLES = 1 MILE

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